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to insulate shall be guarded, unless protection is provided by location.

§ 56.12025 Grounding circuit enclosures.

All metal enclosing or encasing electrical circuits shall be grounded or provided with equivalent protection. This requirement does not apply to battery-operated equipment.

§ 56.12026 Grounding transformer and switchgear enclosures.

Metal fencing and metal buildings enclosing transformers and switchgear shall be grounded.

§ 56.12027 Grounding mobile equipment.

Frame grounding or equivalent protection shall be provided for mobile equipment powered through trailing cables.

§ 56.12028 Testing grounding systems.

Continuity and resistance of grounding systems shall be tested immediately after installation, repair, and modification; and annually thereafter. A record of the resistance measured during the most recent tests shall be made available on a request by the Secretary or his duly authorized representative.

§ 56.12030 Correction of dangerous conditions.

When a potentially dangerous condition is found it shall be corrected before equipment or wiring is energized.

§ 56.12032 Inspection and cover plates.

Inspection and cover plates on electrical equipment and junction boxes shall be kept in place at all times except during testing or repairs.

§ 56.12033 Hand-held electric tools.

Hand-held electric tools shall not be operated at high potential voltages.

§ 56.12034 Guarding around lights.

Portable extension lights, and other lights that by their location present a shock or burn hazard, shall be guarded.

§ 56.12035 Weatherproof lamp sockets.

Lamp sockets shall be of a weatherproof type where they are exposed to

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weather or wet conditions that may interfere with illumination or create a shock hazard.

§ 56.12036 Fuse removal or replacement.

Fuses shall not be removed or replaced by hand in an energized circuit, and they shall not otherwise be removed or replaced in an energized circuit unless equipment and techniques especially designed to prevent electrical shock are provided and used for such purpose.

§ 56.12037 Fuses in high-potential circuits.

Fuse tongs or hot line tools shall be used when fuses are removed or replaced in high-potential circuits.

§ 56.12038 Attachment of trailing cables.

Trailing cables shall be attached to machines in a suitable manner to protect the cable from damage and to prevent strain on the electrical connections.

§ 56.12039 Protection of surplus trailing cables.

Surplus trailing cables to shovels, cranes and similar equipment shall be—

- (a) Stored in cable boats;
- (b) Stored on reels mounted on the equipment; or
- (c) Otherwise protected from mechanical damage.

§ 56.12040 Installation of operating controls.

Operating controls shall be installed so that they can be operated without danger of contact with energized conductors.

§ 56.12041 Design of switches and starting boxes.

Switches and starting boxes shall be of safe design and capacity.

§ 56.12042 Track bonding.

Both rails shall be bonded or welded at every joint and rails shall be crossbonded at least every 200 feet if the track serves as the return trolley circuit. When rails are moved, replaced, or broken bonds are discovered,

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they shall be rebonded within three working shifts.

§ 56.12045 Overhead powerlines.

Overhead high-potential powerlines shall be installed as specified by the National Electrical Code.

§ 56.12047 Guy wires.

Guy wires of poles supporting high-voltage transmission lines shall meet the requirements for grounding or insulator protection of the National Electrical Safety Code, part 2, entitled "Safety Rules for the Installation and Maintenance of Electric Supply and Communication Lines" (also referred to as National Bureau of Standards Handbook 81, November 1, 1961) and Supplement 2 thereof issued March 1968, which are hereby incorporated by reference and made a part hereof. These publications and documents may be obtained from the National Institute of Science and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Stop 3460, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-3460. Telephone: 301-975-6478 (not a toll free number); <http://ts.nist.gov/nvl>; or from the Government Printing Office, Information Dissemination (Superintendent of Documents), P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954; Telephone: 866-512-1800 (toll free) or 202-512-1800, <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>, or may be examined in any Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health District Office of the Mine Safety and Health Administration.

[50 FR 4054, Jan. 29, 1985, as amended at 60 FR 35695, July 11, 1995; 71 FR 16667, Apr. 3, 2006]

§ 56.12048 Communication conductors on power poles.

Telegraph, telephone, or signal wires shall not be installed on the same crossarm with power conductors. When carried on poles supporting powerlines, they shall be installed as specified by the National Electrical Code.

§ 56.12050 Installation of trolley wires.

Trolley wires shall be installed at least seven feet above rails where height permits, and aligned and supported to suitably control sway and sag.

§ 56.12053 Circuits powered from trolley wires.

Ground wires for lighting circuits powered from trolley wires shall be connected securely to the ground-return circuit.

§ 56.12065 Short circuit and lightning protection.

Powerlines, including trolley wires, and telephone circuits shall be protected against short circuits and lightning.

§ 56.12066 Guarding trolley wires and bare powerlines.

Where metallic tools or equipment can come in contact with trolley wires or bare powerlines, the lines shall be guarded or deenergized.

§ 56.12067 Installation of transformers.

Transformers shall be totally enclosed, or shall be placed at least 8 feet above the ground, or installed in a transformer house, or surrounded by a substantial fence at least 6 feet high and at least 3 feet from any energized parts, casings, or wiring.

§ 56.12068 Locking transformer enclosures.

Transformer enclosures shall be kept locked against unauthorized entry.

§ 56.12069 Lightning protection for telephone wires and ungrounded conductors.

Each ungrounded power conductor or telephone wire that leads underground and is directly exposed to lightning shall be equipped with suitable lightning arrestors of approved type within 100 feet of the point where the circuit enters the mine. Lightning arrestors shall be connected to a low resistance grounding medium on the surface and shall be separated from neutral grounds by a distance of not less than 25 feet.

§ 56.12071 Movement or operation of equipment near high-voltage power lines.

When equipment must be moved or operated near energized high-voltage powerlines (other than trolley lines) and the clearance is less than 10 feet,